

# FEMININE FANCIES THINGS OF INTEREST to WOMEN

## For the Ocean Voyage

SOME of the small things for the ocean voyage are just as important as the large ones. For instance, shoes play an important part in a woman's shipboard dress. These shoes are very much in evidence, as the breezes blow one's skirts somewhat recklessly. The skirt for deck walking should be somewhat heavy, and although a long coat is considered smart, it is pretty uncomfortable and tiresome to walk in.

A special need is a long chiffon veil for the hair. A hat need not be worn during much of the time spent on board, and the long veil keeps the coiffure snug and smart. Hair nets are also good for this purpose. A convenient article to have for the ocean trip is a bag to serve as a receptacle for magazines and like matter. This bag is hung on the arm of the steamer chair, and it can contain fancy work and all the little things that come in handy when one expects to spend days on the water.

The fountain pen is absolutely a necessity to the traveler. It is a convenience to have a pen to have one's handkerchiefs, neckwear and such little articles in a bag that one does not have to search for and unlock every time any one of the articles is needed. The suitcase is also a nuisance for such a purpose. Pin cases and toilet cases are also convenient for the traveler. These things may seem of little consequence to the traveler before she starts her journey, but once she is aboard the steamer she will soon realize their necessity.

Paraffine paper can be used to polish trunks. It is also a good lining for cake tins.

## Marking the Bride's Linen

WHEN a bride starts work on her household linen—the process of marking—there are several questions that arise. She may be at a loss as to just what initials to place on the linen; she may not know the correct size letters to use on the various pieces, or where to place them. These problems have been confronting brides for years and years, and often it takes considerable delving to bring out the desired facts.

It is the custom to always mark a bride's linen with the initials of her maiden name. Of course, it is possible that fashions may change—although never radically—regarding the size or the placing of the letters, but the rule of using the bride's initials has never been altered, and probably never will be. She may use one or two, just as she pleases; but she should use neither letter of her new name. Through the ages it has been the custom to place the initials of the maiden name on all linen, for the simple reason that while the linen is being prepared the maid still retains that name. She has not taken up her new name, and therefore the linen is really given to her while she is unmarried.

At present the letters of a tablecloth should be approximately two inches in length, and the letter should come just within the edge of the table. On a square cloth the initial should be placed at one corner, but almost any location will answer for the round cloth. Napkins are always marked in one corner, usually about three inches from the edge, with the letters about three-quarters of an inch in length. Sheets are always marked on the upper edge, in the center, three inches from the hem, and the letters

## Mr. Justwed Has a Hundred Thousand Dollars - For One Minute

THAT there could be any possible connection between the making of money and a little domestic squabble seems scarcely evident. Oh, no, not making in the sense of earning—for, ye gods and little fishes, aren't nearly all domestic misunderstandings based upon that fact—but in the sense of actually manufacturing money. The Justweds found the connection the other day while sight-seeing in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington whither, you recall, they had gone for a little Springtime jaunt.

Not that money itself nor the making of it was responsible for the little difference—oh, no. It must have been Mr. Justwed's—well—natural married-man perverseness. At least, Mrs. J. is of that opinion. In addition, she felt thoroughly justified in demonstrating for his benefit the truth of the old adage, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

For the convenience of tourists in the Capital of the Nation and to prevent theft by visitors they have a corps of trained guides at the Bureau to pilot them around the building and explain the many interesting phases of the making of our paper currency. Parties of a dozen or so are led by a guide—always a woman—through the rooms where the dies are engraved, where the printing is done, where the money is counted and where it is packed in special boxes to be carried to the Treasury. The guides are, naturally, only human and their explanations can be either perfunctory or extremely enlightening. Much depends upon their frame of mind and the people in their respective parties though, to be sure,

each, through so frequent repetition, can cover the subject by rote without even thinking about it.

As usual, Mr. Justwed must needs make himself a little different from the rest of the party, assume a portion of the management of the affair

enough to show the unmistakable earmarks of the grind of it all. She was pretty, dainty, stylish—what you will. The point is, she made a hit with Mr. J. instantly.

But this is just between us two, for, naturally, Mr. J. wouldn't admit it for

room in which the pages of printed notes are assorted, counted and bundled ready for delivery to the Treasury Department. Mr. J. at once became an animated interrogator. He explained that he was accustomed to seeing money in large

quantities, since he was cashier of a bank in his home town. But, he acknowledged, this beat anything he had ever seen before.

Was any of it ever stolen? What—every single bit of paper, printed and unprinted, had to be accounted for each night before any of the employees were allowed to leave the building? Well, well—that was indeed worse

than having to balance the books every evening. Did she—

But at that point the dainty guide interrupted to lift a pile of notes from the table on which they reposed and explained to the party that any one who wished might hold them a minute or so—just "to see how it feels to have a hundred thousand dollars in your hands at one time."

Obviously, Mr. J. would have been the first to try it—but a grinning countryman, his eyes wide with wonder, beat him to it. Several of the women in the party screamed in mock dismay as they gingerly supported the small fortune for a second or two. Then it was passed to Mr. J.

"Hey, Blossom," he said, turning to find Mrs. Justwed, "if we only had an airship now we'd sail right out of here and—"

But Mrs. J. was not in the party! Mr. J. gasped a moment and suddenly lost all interest in the hundred thousand—and the guide.

For there, in the room they had just left, was Mrs. Justwed deep in conversation with a lusty, handsome young printer who was solicitously and eagerly explaining to her the gentle art of printing the currency of the realm!

That she was immensely interested was plainly evident from her close attention and the sweet smiles with which she rewarded his efforts every now and then.

Indeed, it was only after Mr. J. had called her name three times that she looked up.

Then she remarked, much as one does when interrupted at a pleasant task, "Oh, is it you?"

EDWARD RIDDLE PADGETT.



and, in the vernacular, "start something." He did—from the minute he saw the guide detailed to conduct the party of which the Justweds were interested spectators.

She was an exceedingly fetching guide. She wasn't old and she hadn't been in the Government service long

a minute. Husband like, he explained to Mrs. Justwed later that he was "jollyin' her along" solely to secure better service for the—ahem—entire party!

Mrs. J. even agreed that such magnanimity was indeed commendable but inquired innocently if he didn't think a man had to possess a pretty big bump of conceit to imagine his presence could produce that effect upon a woman who sees a hundred or so men every day! Whereupon—but that was the aftermath, not the incident.

"Come this way, please," said the pretty guide to the party as a whole, in quite her most official tone. Nor did she cease at any time to be official; the other was entirely on Mr. Justwed's part. None of them ever do.

"Certainly," answered Mr. J., taking the request entirely to himself. And he placed himself directly at her side as she led them down the long corridor.

When she showed them a case of dies from which money is printed Mr. J. was right at her elbow with a dozen or more questions. And when she led them to an elevator to be lifted to the floor on which the printing is done who was it stood aside gallantly and insisted that she enter before he did? Who? Why, Homer Justwed, to be sure!

He wanted to know all about the ink. How it was made, why it was green, did it permanently stain the fingers, could it be manufactured by any one except Uncle Sam? To all his queries the guide gave him courteous, pleasant, formal answers—that's what she was paid to do!

Then he—self-constituted spokesman for the party—evinced extreme interest in her work. Was it tiresome? How long were her hours? How many guides were employed? Did she ever have "freak" people to deal with? What—some fresh ones, too? Well, well!

That proved too much for Mrs. J., who had followed along quietly with the rest of the party all the while. She bit her lip, ground her heel in the floor and vowed to get even with Mr. J.

Then the fair guide led them to the

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## Fashion Notes

THE art of dressing well consists chiefly in choosing from among the numerous styles which are offered for consideration something that will suit the individuality of the wearer.

With a couple of tub frocks the girl with a moderate dress allowance will always be well attired on summer mornings, and if these are kept strictly for outdoor wear it is astonishing how long they will keep fresh, and they save the afternoon frocks immensely. A smarter version of the cotton frock is in mercerized saten toulard, which comes in dull pastel blues and grays made with a bolero top and hem of self-color, which look exactly like toulards.

Silk covered hairpins are a novelty and have the great advantage of not slipping out of the hair. They are made in eight shades—gray, asburn, two shades of golden and four shades of brown. They are becoming more popular every day.

## Shields for the Kimono Sleeve

EVERY woman has experienced the difficulty of inserting dress shields in a kimono sleeve blouse or bodice. The shields simply will not lie flat, even when sewed fast in several places, and the drawing of the sewed in shield is sure to spoil the effect of the outside of the blouse. A resourceful little woman has hit upon a clever idea. She takes old lingerie blouses that have begun to show signs of wear around the shoulders; cuts off the sleeves above the elbow and removes the collar, cutting away the blouse at the top like a corset cover. In this lingerie slip she sews the shield securely and the outer blouse is protected without being pulled or drawn by having a shield sewed to its fabric.

## Facts Concerning the Baby

GRAT care should be exercised in the bathing of the baby. The bath usually consists of an application of olive oil, and as soon as the baby is born it is wrapped warmly in a soft blanket. During the oiling process, only one portion of the tiny body is exposed to the air at a time. In this way chilling is avoided. Only one or two tablespoonfuls of olive oil are necessary for the bath. This is slightly warmed and is applied to the skin with a soft cloth. Then it is wiped off with another soft cloth, and the skin is found to be clear and clean. For the first few days of its life the baby should be oiled every morning, and the eyes treated with a boric acid solution. When King Baby is two weeks old he may be given a

tub bath every morning. But the tub bath should be avoided for a longer time in case the baby is poorly nourished, the olive oil baths being kept up for a longer time.

A baby's stomach is a very delicate instrument, as most mothers have discovered, and thus there is a necessity for a strict diet. The very young baby is unable to digest much except milk, and if the stomach is constantly imposed upon by being forced to take foreign substances, it rebels and will never do its work properly. Improper food often causes sickness and death, while in other cases the stomach may be permanently injured. Until a baby is fully a year old, it should live almost entirely on good, pure milk.

It also requires a moderate amount of water each day. Physicians claim that the only addition to the diet should be a teaspoonful of orange juice once a day, after the baby is six months of age. When the baby is a year old a little prune juice or pulp of baked apple may be given once each day. Gradually other articles of food may be added to the diet, but these must be things that are easily digested by so tender a stomach. The baby should be urged to drink plenty of water between meals, but it should never be given tea water.

Special care should be taken in the selection of the milk for the baby. In case it is cow's milk, it should be from a reliable dairy. Those who have made a study of baby food claim that milk from Jersey or Guernsey cattle is usually too rich for babies. The milk must be kept strictly clean and free from contaminating odors. Bottles and milk pans should be scalded every day with hot water in which a little baking soda has been dissolved. Afterward they can be rinsed in clear, fresh water. Absolute cleanliness in the care of the milk is imperative.

FOR KITCHEN APRONS.

WHEN making aprons for kitchen wear it is a good plan to put an extra thickness of the material just across the front below the waist, as this part of the garment receives the greatest wear. Then, when the outside becomes thin, there is the patch all ready and faded to the same shade as the apron. This plan can also be carried out to advantage when making sleeves for children's dresses, as the little elbows soon come through.

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## A Few Helpful Moments With the "Get There" Club

SEEING THE BOSS. Bosses always, in some strange fashion, have a sort of "hunch" when an employee enters to talk about something other than the firm's welfare! If he doesn't ask you to have a seat don't sit down! Not out of bashfulness or to avoid appearing presuming—not a bit of it! But don't sit down, Horace, for the simple reason that as long as you are standing the Boss sort of feels your presence in the room and is cognizant that you are waiting for him to finish! It kind of gets on his nerves, you see, and, though he might not admit it, makes him hurry a bit in turning around in his chair and exclaiming, "Well, Sir!"

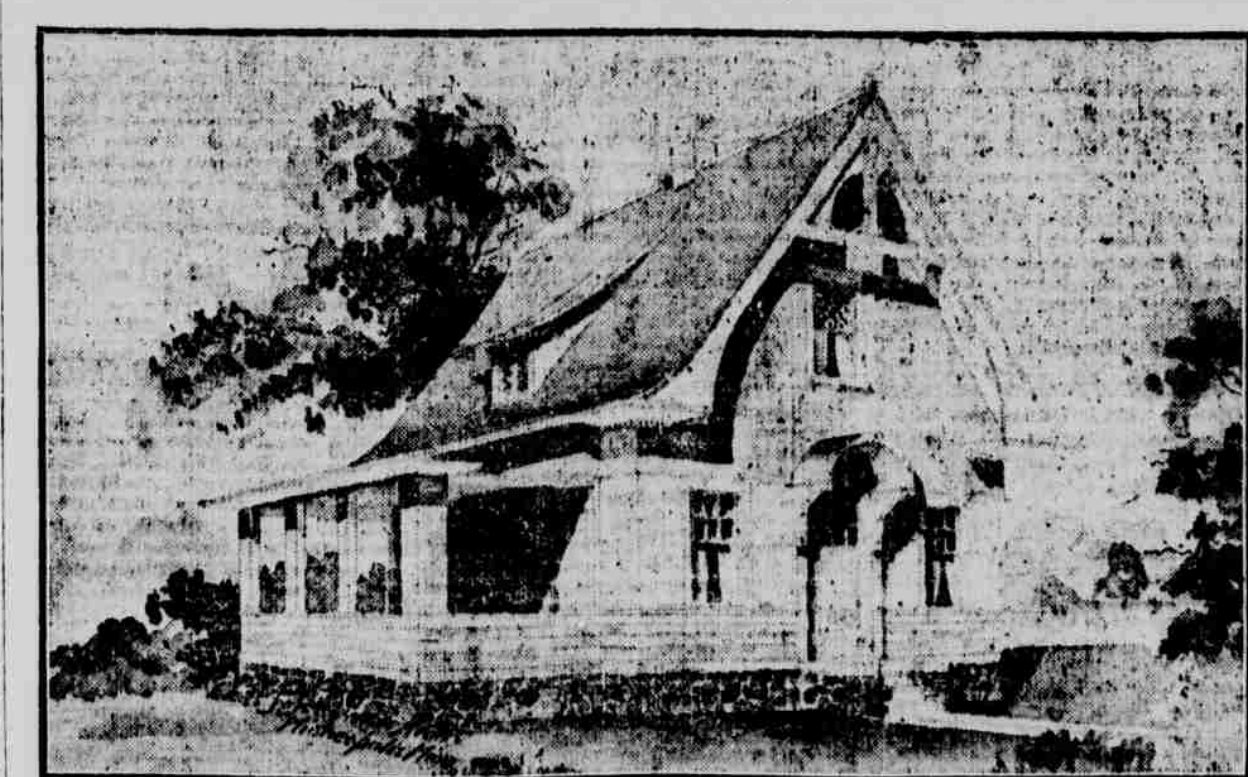
And when he does, Horace, be sure he doesn't find you gazing around the room. Let him catch you with your eyes looking straight into his. He hasn't the inclination then, somehow, to add, "Well, what do you want?" Tell him your story quietly and briefly, but do not hesitate to present your cause completely, even though he interrupts you and expresses a desire to close the incident. Don't let him bluff you out in that fashion. Stick to your guns, but do not feel called upon to wave a red flag!

In speaking, take good care to see that your gaze does not waver and fall before him. This does not mean that you must stare him out of countenance nor regard him belligerently; but it does mean that your look must not be apologetic or wavering. Glance aside every now and then, for your eyes naturally demand that rest, but look straight at him when you reach a point in your remarks that needs emphasis. You will also find that it will be exceedingly disconcerting to him to find your gaze fastened not exactly on his eyes but between them, at the base of his nose. Why? We don't know exactly, but certain practical psychologists say it is so.

The above, Horace, are given merely as suggestions. Enthusiasts say they work like a charm with either your

## A COTTAGE FOR \$1,200.

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.



THE small cottage shown in our illustration is 20 ft. wide by 24 ft. deep, with a piazza extended on the left side that is 8 ft. wide by 20 ft. long. This makes a very pretty cottage, homelike in appearance and having many conveniences suitable for a small family.

The feature of the piazza at the side is an attractive one, with long

French windows opening from dining room and living room. This makes the piazza more private and admits of the sunshine to the front living room and also makes a better looking house from the outside.

There are three rooms on the first floor, with large living room 11 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in., dining room 9 ft. by 12 ft., with a kitchen 10 ft. by 12 ft. On the second floor are two bedrooms with good closets and bath room. The floors in the first story are red oak, in the second story birch, and the ceilings and doors throughout are Washington fir stained dark

This cottage is thoroughly well built, sheathed and double paneled

on the outside and sided up to the top of the first story windows and above shingled, and the walls are back plastered and plastered on the inside, making a warm house. There is a full basement with cement floor.

This is a modified form of house that has been built many times and is very much liked. This cottage will look very dainty if the lower portion is painted in a light cream color with white wash, the shingles on the upper portion of the walls stained brown, and the roof shingles stained brown with more of a red tone.

The Turkish government recently established wireless telegraphy on eleven warships and installed a land station.

## Comfort for Aviators

PERHAPS the most striking novelty at the International Aeroplane Exhibition in Paris was a so-called "limousine." It is a large monoplane, fitted with a mahogany body, with windows on three sides, like that of an automobile. The aerial chauffeur sits in front, while inside are four upholstered seats for passengers. There are doors on each side, and the inside is padded and lined with air cushions to break the shock in case of abrupt landing. It is a curious looking machine and attracted great attention at the exhibit.

It is claimed to be the most definite step in the improvement of the aeroplane for the transportation of passengers. It was tested recently at Etampes, and appears to have been entirely successful. All of the latest French aeroplanes show great improvement in respect to the protection and comfort of the aviator, and in the contests for military machines most governments now require not only comfortable seats, but cases in which to carry tools and a variety of parts, as well as a compass, thermometer and maps, and in some cases, the installation of a wireless telegraphic apparatus.

Physicians claim the apple is one of the best brain foods. It has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit.

## Wonderful Soda Lake

THE Soda Lake of East Africa, which it is proposed to reach by extending the Uganda railroad a few miles, has an area of about twenty square miles. A bore-hole to the depth of about nine feet has passed through only solid crystallized soda, and the actual depth is much greater in places, but on the assumption that this depth is the average over the entire area, it is estimated that the total amount of soda is 200,000,000 tons. Several well defined layers—the upper one ten inches in thickness—have been noted. When a block is cut out, the hole rapidly fills, and it is thought continuous mining could be carried on at a single point for a long time.

## LONG-DISTANCE HEARING.

THE cannonade of Florence was heard sixty miles off, that of Genoa one hundred miles off. In 1792 the cannon of Mayence was heard at Timbeck, a village one hundred and forty-eight miles off. When the English landed in Egypt, the firing was distinctly heard one hundred and thirty miles away. In 1869 the booming of the cannon in Heligoland reached Harrow, which is one hundred and fifty-seven miles distant. The noise produced by an eruption of Mount Cotopaxi, in South America, in 1744, are said to have been heard at a distance of six hundred miles.

